

Poles Destroy Two Brigades Of Bolsheviks

Soviet Attacks Reported Repulsed Along the Beresina River After Severe Hand-to-Hand Fighting

Moscow Says Reds Gain

Americans Arrive in Warsaw; Incendiary Bombs Dropped on Kiev, Report

PARIS, June 17.—The repulse of important groups of Bolsheviks on the River Teteroff, which flows into the Dnieper north of Kiev, is reported in an official Polish communiqué received here this afternoon. General Rydzmiski is in command of the Poles. Further north, in the Borsuk sector, the communiqué adds, the 15th and 86th Bolshevik Infantry brigades were completely destroyed. After hand-to-hand fighting along the Beresina River all the Bolshevik attacks were repulsed.

LONDON, June 17.—Russian Bolshevik forces have again advanced on the northern end of the Polish front, according to a wireless dispatch from Moscow quoting an official statement issued yesterday. Soviet successes on other sections of the line are also reported.

WARSAW, June 17 (By the Associated Press).—Americans took a prominent part in the evacuation of Kiev. They turned their automobiles over to the Polish staff for use in feeding refugees, aiding wounded soldiers and burying dead where there had been fights between Poles and Bolshevik raiding parties. These raids were designed to cut communications over the ground which the Americans would have to travel in coming out of Kiev under the protection of the Polish army.

Bolshevik Shell Kiev
The Americans arrived in Warsaw yesterday after six days and nights in a captured Bolshevik box-car. When the Americans departed from Kiev on the afternoon of June 10 there were at least six scattered fires burning in the city. The Bolsheviks were shelling Kiev and aviators were dropping incendiary bombs.

Just prior to the evacuation, Kiev's waterworks went out of commission and the electric and gas plants stopped working. The city's population was in a terrible state of confusion and thousands were eager to depart, but were

STERLING SILVER

JEWELRY
WATCHES
PEARLS, PRECIOUS STONES
STATIONERY, SILVER PLATE

REED & BARTON
ESTABLISHED 1924
THEODORE B. STARR, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1902
FIFTH AVENUE AT 47th ST.
4 MAIDEN LANE

prevented owing to lack of transportation. It is estimated that 6,000 refugees left on trains Thursday under the protection of the Poles. Travel by means was not permitted because of the infantry raids by the Bolsheviks to the northwest and the presence of General Budenny's cavalry raiders to the west and southwest.

The Americans who came out, in addition to the Red Cross and other workers, included Dr. E. Dana Durand, former Director of the Census, who is food adviser to the Polish government; Charles Gaskill, of Philadelphia, of the American Railroad Mission; Colonel Henry Shaw, U. S. A., liaison officer of the Red Cross League; Dr. Harry Platz, of the New York City Joint Distribution Committee, and John Gregg, of Portland, Ore., of the American Relief Association.

American Autos Head Procession
Two American automobiles filled with Polish staff officers headed the procession when the evacuation of Kiev began. They were led by representatives of the American Relief Association and the American Railroad Mission to Poland.

Travel necessarily was slow, keeping pace with the infantry. Frequently the armored trains and infantry literally fought their way out when attacked by raiding parties.

Many Poles remained in Kiev, as it was impossible to evacuate them. The Americans heard the evacuation order while at dinner in the Continental Hotel. The orchestra was playing and some few of them were evening clothes.

The evacuation started at daylight and was completed in the afternoon, when General Rydzmiski, the Polish commander, and his bride of six weeks passed through the city's gate on the road leading westward and through which his victorious army had pranced a little less than five weeks ago.

Kiev and her war-time population of about 350,000—and her church domes topped with gold which has not been touched by any of the numerous forces of occupation—were again within the grasp of the Bolsheviks.

Don't Overload The League, Balfour Says

Commons Told Action Would Shatter Covenant; Not Expected to Save the World From Chaos, He Asserts

Big Armaments Feared

Tragedy Seen if Nations Decide Individually on Large Defensive Program

LONDON, June 17.—The House of Commons occupied a large part of today's session in discussing the League of Nations.

A. J. Balfour, Lord President of the Council, outlining the work done toward setting up the organization of the league in its present position, and its prospects in the immediate future, said that the league had already been able to perform considerable service to the community of nations. The secretariat was now broadly speaking, complete and adequate for the immediate duties of the council and an office had been established for the registration of treaties.

Probably the most important aspect of the pact, said Mr. Balfour, was that in the future no contracts between nations would be valid unless open to inspection, and the change to open diplomacy, he thought, would be beneficial.

Mr. Balfour declared that the important question of expenditures among the nations composing the league would be submitted for the consideration of experts when the international finance committee met at Brussels.

Warns Against Overloading

The burden of Mr. Balfour's speech was that to overload the league would be to shatter it. "No rational man," he said, "would suggest that it is the league's task to rescue the world from chaos. That is a task for the Supreme Council. The league will serve you well if you do not overload it."

Concerning disarmament, he said: "If the countries decide individually that they must have armaments on a big scale, then the tragedy for the world will be great indeed."

"If the league fails to promote a diminution in armament," Mr. Balfour continued, "much of its value will be gone, and we will have to admit that it has failed to carry out the great expectations entertained with regard to its future activities."

In the course of his speech Mr. Balfour expressed peculiar pleasure at the coming of Elihu Root to serve on the committee to bring about an international court of justice and expressed the hope that America would yet decide to attend the Brussels financial conference, if only unofficially.

Former Premier Asquith, Lord Robert Cecil and the Liberal and Labor

members generally criticized the government's "lukewarm policy" concerning the league, especially on the question of Poland's attack on Russia.

Lord Robert Cecil Scored

Mr. Balfour, replying to these criticisms, characterized Lord Robert Cecil as "the most intolerant man on this subject I have ever known." Nothing but abject submission, not only to the broad principles but to every detail of carrying them out, would satisfy him, said Mr. Balfour.

Previous to Mr. Balfour's statement, Cecil Harmsworth, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, answering a question, said that £175,000 had been contributed by its members to the League of Nations by June 15. No information was forthcoming as to the amount contributed by each member.

Geddes Argues For Friendship Of Two Nations

Ambassador Says Certain Elements in Britain See Divergence of the Paths Since Signing of Armistice

BALTIMORE, June 17.—Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, speaking to-night at the dinner at the Belvedere Hotel of the Maryland Branch of the English Speaking Union, said that "since the armistice the people of Britain have recognized almost with dismay an apparent divergence of the paths which you and we are treading," and then went on to say, in arguing for friendship between Britain and the United States:

"I know of no point at which the paths which our nations must follow cross one another."

Plea for Understanding

The Ambassador's address was a strong plea for understanding by the peoples of the two nations that there is nothing in their purposes which in itself will bring them into conflict or which will prevent friendship and co-operation for the welfare of the world.

But Sir Auckland said plainly that there are sections of both people who are doubtful and suspicious and look for clashing interests.

To meet the dangers of this situation, the Ambassador said he wanted full information in each nation about the other. This exchange of information, Sir Auckland added, could not be achieved in his opinion by either nation establishing in the other a great publicity bureau.

Propaganda by one nation within the boundaries of another, he dislikes, and such propaganda as that conducted by the Germans, he regards as the poorest foundation for lasting friendship. What is needed, he thinks, is information for Americans and from Americans of recognized probity and honor about Britain and information for Britons and from Britons of like standing about America.

Gompers Loses In A.F.L. Vote; May Quit Post

(Continued from page one)

sents an idea which the overwhelming majority of the people of the country favor. Under the three years of government control more was accomplished for organized labor than in all the years under private ownership. Private management has broken down. Millions of dollars unjustly have been put into the pockets of the railroad bankers. Are we going to let this continue? Let's get out of the rut and support government ownership.

Plumb Plan Not Meant

Mr. Gompers demanded of the signers of the report for government ownership if it was an endorsement of the Plumb plan. They declared it did not endorse "any particular plan."

When there was another demonstration Gompers announced: "Delegate Gompers is now recognized to address the convention."

He declared he had not endorsed the report of the executive council for government ownership.

The accepting of government ownership, Gompers declared, would not only place the railroads under government ownership and control, but would also "by necessity" be extended to all the "tributaries of the railway service, making all of the workers government employees."

He warned the convention of the activities of the government in the past in preventing Federal employees from "exercising their rights" and participating in political activities.

No man is more loyal to the government, than I," said Gompers, "but I would not give it more power over the individual citizenship of our country."

"In asking my vote on this question," he added, "I would not want to enslave my fellow workers under government authority in their efforts for in-

dustrial freedom. Let the future tell the story of who is right or wrong, those who stood for freedom or those who stood for the submission of their freedom to government."

When Frank Morrison, secretary of the Federation, took the floor and announced that he would support government ownership of the railroads, there was a demonstration by the rail workers and their supporters.

Secretary Morrison declared he was only supporting the Federation's reconstruction program and the executive council's report to the last convention.

Would Give Assistance

"We hear a lot of self-determination," he added, "this thought is being sunk into the heads of men, women and children of all countries. We have here a proposition from all rail workers asking assistance in securing government ownership of railroads because they believe their trials and tribulations under government ownership will be far less than they have been in the past or will be in the future under private ownership."

Despite the protest and desires of Mr. Gompers, the convention increased his salary as president from \$10,000 to \$12,000 a year. In making an appeal to the delegates not to give him a raise Mr. Gompers declared that \$10,000 is "all sufficient for a man living in the ordinary modes of life to satisfy him and his needs."

The salary of Secretary Frank Morrison also was increased, from \$7,500 to \$10,000 a year. Organizers' wages were increased from \$48 to \$60 a week, and their traveling allowance from \$6 to \$8 a day. This was declared necessary owing to the high cost of living.

The convention called upon Congress to enact "necessary legislation to establish the United States Employment Service as a permanent bureau in the Department of Labor, with ample appropriations."

The convention called for Congressional investigation into the "tyrannical, brutal and un-American suppression of free speech" in Pennsylvania. It also extended to the President of the United States an invitation to address a meeting in Duquesne, Pa., on the subject of free speech and free assembly, under the Federation auspices.

Chinese Held on Charge Of Abducting Young Girl

Agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children yesterday arrested Sam King, a Chinese restaurant proprietor, and charged him with the abduction of Neel Jennings, a fifteen-year-old girl, of 109 West 129th Street.

The girl's mother told the police that her daughter first disappeared June 2. She returned June 4 and left almost immediately.

Supervisor O'Leary of the department of attendance took Mrs. Jennings to the Children's Society rooms.

Agents were assigned to make an investigation. They found that King's restaurant was in Palisade Park, a Jersey amusement resort, and that he lived in a room at 47 Washington Square. His arrest followed, and he was taken to the West 125th Street station. The girl is being detained at the Children's Society.

HANFF-METZGER
INCORPORATED
Advertising Agents
Joe A. Hanff, President
Geo. F. Metzger, Vice President
85 Madison Ave., New York
Telephone 3946 Mad. 80

"I like Borden's milk first class, it made me a stout and sturdy lass."
Written by Peggy Baker, 20 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

One quart of BORDEN'S pure, wholesome milk contains the same amount of nutritious value as six ounces of bread, but the nutriment is better balanced in milk than it is in bread. THE BORDEN MILK supply has always been and still is the very acme of milk excellence.

Phone for our solicitor and arrange for daily delivery

2891 conveniently located stores ready to serve you. This is Prize Rhyme No. 22. Any boy or girl under 14 years can win \$5 for cash rhyme we use.

BORDEN'S FARM PRODUCTS COMPANY, Inc.
63 VESEY STREET
PHONE: CORTLANDT 7967

Broadway Saks & Company At 34th St.

Fancy Tricolette Blouses

AS WORN AT ALL LEADING RESORTS—

in a special sale Friday

\$7.95



First in favor are these graceful blouses that may be worn either as sweater or waist in combination with sport skirts.

Fashioned of novelty striped Tricolette, with long tuxedo collar and short sleeves with turn back cuffs. The graceful belt ties in back, eliminating the unusual severe line between waist and skirt. In Jade, Flesh, White, Copenhagen, Bisque, Black and Navy.

Third Floor

Fine Wavy Hair Switches

Friday only

\$3.75

In perfecting the new coiffure arrangements these switches come nobly to your aid.

Made of fine wavy hair in all shades—including grey and white.

In a host of styles for a host of uses—

Women's

Wool Jersey Sports Suits

—of unusually fine quality—

\$18.50 \$25 and \$35

The splendid tailoring of these suits stands out markedly, for special attention has been devoted to the fine details that are so important to the critical taste. Made in a wide variety of smart models, developed in fine wool jersey in plain shades and heather mixtures.

Fourth Floor

Featured Friday on the Third Floor

Women's Undergarments

at extremely low prices

At \$1.00 — Envelope Chemise of soft Nainsook, with round or V neck, prettily trimmed with hemstitching and feather stitching in blue.

At \$1.35 — Envelope Chemise of fine Nainsook, in white or flesh, beautifully hand embroidered in pastel colors.

At \$1.35 — Envelope Chemise of Nainsook, daintily trimmed with fine lace and embroidery. Pictured

At \$1.35 — Summer Nightgowns in two charming models—one trimmed with embroidery, the other with unusual bands of pink crepe on neck and sleeves.

At \$2 — Envelope Chemise of sheer nainsook, trimmed with medallions of lace and embroidery, and rows of insertion.



In a Specially Prepared Sale for Friday—

Women's

Cool House and Porch FROCKS

PRICED VERY LOW

At \$5 — Smart frocks of figured lawn, with tucked vestee of self material and narrow sash with pearl buckle. Collar and cuffs are of white lawn, and tiny pearl buttons down the front complete the effect. Pictured.

At \$6 — House frocks designed on straight lines, made of striped voile, with tucked vestee and pearl buttons in front. Collar and cuffs are of white lawn. Pictured.

At \$7.50 — Very summery house frocks fashioned of filmy dotted voile. Two ruffles adorn the skirt, and the long collar, pointed cuffs and tucked vestee are of white lawn, edged with dotted voile. Pictured.

At these low prices they stand alone!

Third Floor

Saks

CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

You Cannot Do Better Than Select One of Our

MEN'S SUITS

At \$50

—they are a quality proposition at exceptionally low cost

No language is expressive enough to better the argument these suits themselves put forth —they stand alone at \$50. Even the novice will recognize their styling to be of exceptional merit, and those competent to judge will find in the workmanship of every model all that expert craftsmanship can provide at this price. It is impossible to produce a good suit today for less than \$50—and a merchandising feat to offer suits of this character at that figure.

The styles are original in every sense of the word—the woollens take in everything from Serges to Cheviots

BROADWAY Saks & Company At 34th STREET.

